M'KINLEY'S HARDEST DAY

POLITICIANS AND OFFICE SEEKERS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Hetty Green's Son Hends a Texas Delegation Thirty. All Candidates for Office—A Full-Blonded Indian Applies for a Place in the Medical Corps of the Army or Navy. WASHINGTON, April 21.-It was a day for politicians and office seekers at the White House. They were on hand with the opening of the gates and it was long after 3 o'clock when the last of them left the grounds. Old White House employees agreed that this was the hardest day the President had spent since

he came into office on March 4. William E. Mason, "the inevitable Billy," as he is called, came early with a delegation office scekers and spent a few moments with the President.

Eddy Green, son of Hetty Green, the multimillionaire, came with a delegation of Texas friends, who were presented to the President in the East Room. They came to call attention to the anniversar; of the battle of San Jacinto, which was fought in 1836. Nearly every man of the thirty in the party is a candidate for office.

Representative Wilson of New York came in to thank the President for the appointment of Frank Moore to the Brooklyn Internal Revue Collectorship. Ex-Representative John M. Fargahar of Buffalo saw the President in regard to his application for the Commissionership of Immigration. He is strongly in torsed for the place. Representative Payne of New York and ex-Representative Poole came in together.

Representative Barrett and Senator Lodge of Massachusetts recommended Arthur D. Breed of Lynn as Consul to some good canadian port, Montreal preferred.

Representative McEwan of New Jersy asked the appointment of Col. W. E. Rogers to an auditorship in the Treasury Department. Representative C. W. Stone came in to look after the Postmastership at Waren, Pa.; Represen-Daniels appointed to a Canadian Consulshin. Ex-Representative Crowther of Missouri came to talk over the St. Joseph Post Office. Ren resentative Babcock asked the appointment of Fred Schrader, a local newspaper man, as Consul to Hamburg.

"Boss" Buck of Georgia, the recently ap pointed Minister to Japan, and his friends who want office, were at the White House again this morning. Col. Buck makes it a point to visit the White House once each day, and sometimes twice. He is faring pretty well in the matter of appointments. Charimagne Tower of Philadelphia, appoint-ed Minister to Austria, was with the President several minutes. He will leave for his post of

duty soon.

Representative Shattuck, through whose inin the day.

National Committeeman Hill of Mississippi,
scanner whom charges of peddling patronage whom charges of peddling patronage in filed, came in to explain matters to

have been filled, came in to explain matters to
the President.

Dr. Isman, a full-blood Indian, had a letter
from Senator Nelson, which he presented to
the President. The Doctor is an applicant for
'some good position in the medical corps of the
army or navy."

Senators Wilte and Perkins of California
asked the President to appoint ex-Gov. Ramon
Pacheco to the Brazilian mission.
Representative Marsh of illinois introduced
S. S. Price, who wants to be Secretary of Oklahoma Territory, and H. Schroder, who would
like to bandle the mails at Quincy, Ill.
Senators Burrows and McMillan of Michigan drove up in a carriage late in the afternoon,
and after pushing their way through the crowd
finally saw the President in behalf of a Michican applicant for a Consulship.

The public reception this afternoon was another record breaker. A large party of New
England excursionists helped to swell the
crowd. The President/received every one with

other record oreager. A large party of New England excursionists helped to swell the crowd. The President/received every one with the same cordial handshake and pleasann smile. He was alittle late in arrivingin the East Room, but after he once began the work of shaking hands, it was only a few moments until the big crowd was on its way from the White House grounds.

big crowd was on its way from the white House grounds.

A committee from Philadelphia, consisting of Mayor Warwick, ex-Mayor Stuart, President Patterson of the Union Lesgue, Col. A. Louden Snowden, and Mr. Stockbridge, called on the President and invited him, on behalf of the city of Philadelphia, to attend the unveiling of the monument to Washington in Fairmount Park on May 15. The President will formally notify the committee later whether or not he can accept. The committee also called on Vice-President Hobart at the Capitol and extended to him a like invitation. Mr. and extended to him a like invitation. Mr. Hobart promised to attend the ceremonies if public business would permit.

HE'S A NOTED COUNTERFEITER.

James O'Meefe, New in Ludlow Street Jail,

WASHINGTON, April 21.-The photograph of the chief of the Treasury Department's Secret O'Keefe was arrested in New York on April 6 for passing counterfeit dimes, and committed to Ludlow Street Jail. Yesterday his photograph was received by Chief Hazen, and to-day the Chief thought he recognized something familiar about the man's features. A search through the Rogues' Gallery of the secret service resulted in convincing Chief Hazen that O'Keefe was a notorious counterfeiter who escaped from the jail at Joliet, Ill., on March 22 last with two other shovers of the queer. He had been ar rested in Chicago for counterfeiting, and was committed to Joliet under the name of James Nolan. By means of a saw and rope he and the other two escaped from the jail, through the connivance, it is alleged, of one Williams, now under strest charged with assisting them. Nolan or O'K-sofe managed to get to New York, where he applied to a hospital for treatment. He had a deep cut on the wrist, but refused to tell how he received it. The secret service people heard of this after he had left the hospital, and have been on the lookout for him ever since. They did not know until to-day that their man was safe behind the bars in Ludlow street. Chief Hazen will try to have Nolan extradited from New York to Illinois so that he can be tried for counterfeiting and also for jail-breaking. Seven pictures of Nolan, taken at various times since 1982, when he was first convicted of practising his vocation, are in the possession of the secret service people here.

This is Nolan's counterfeiting and penitentiary record: Arrested in Louisville in 1882 and sentenced to one year's imprisonment; New York city, 1883, three years: Baltimore, 1886, one year; Philadelphia, 1887, eighteen months; Hotoken, 1888, six months; Pittsburg, 1891, two years; Chicago, 1897, committed to Joliet jail and escaped. Some of Nolan's aliases are Murray, Mulvey, Stevens, and Clark. James Nolan. By means of a saw trope he and the other two escaped from

REFORMS IN THE PENSION BUREAU. Commissioner Evans Says That Clerks Who Drink to Excess Must Go.

WASHINGTON, April 21.-H. Clay Evans, Commissioner of Pensions, means to put a stop to the pernicious habits of some of the clerks in great bureau. He will also abolish the practice of permitting them to take an hour or two daily from their desks to attend to private business, and will institute other reforms. The

Commissioner said to-day: "I am afraid that I shall not make myself very popular by introducing the discipline which I think is necessary for the proper conduct of this bureau; but as I understand it, my business here is to see that the Government's work is transacted with the same business principies with which I would be expected to conduct he affairs of a private business concern. In order to do this there is one other thing that I propose to make it my business to look after. The men employed in this bureau must not only be gen tlemen in their conduct, but I understand there are some who spend their evenings, frequently into the late hours, in saloons. Many men justify themselves in taking what they regard as harm less recreation by indulgences which they re less recreation by indulgences which they regard as moderate, but which tend to unfit them
for their work. I am told there are instances in
which men who spend their time in this way
until 10 clock or later in the morning come to
the office with a head that is far from clear, and
is not calculated to give the Government the
character of work for which it pays. I want to
asy right here that anything of this kind will not
be permitted in the Pension Office while I am
Commissioner. If I learn of any one in this
effice, if there are such, who drinks to his disadvantage I shall see that his place is given to
some one clse.

vantage I shall see that his place is given be some one clse.

"I wish to reinstate any ex-Union soldiers who have been unjustly removed from this bureau. But before doing so it is my purpose to examine the records they had while in the office, and their character. This being the soldier bureau of the Government, I think it is eminently proper that soldiers should be preferred here sai of course only those whose records are good sad efficient can expect to receive preference."

LABOR MEN SEE SPEAKER REED.

They Urge Certain Legislation and He Tells Them They Must Walt for the Tariff Bill. WASHINGTON, April 21.-The members of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, who have been in session here since Monday, called on Speaker Reed to-day. The primary object of their visit was to file with the Speaker a memorial adopted by the body urging legislation upon matters of importance t the laboring men of the country. Included in these were the amendment of the Eight-Hour law, restriction of immigration, currency reform, and liberal appropriations for public works.

President Gompers, Vice-President McGuire. and James Duncan of the Baltimore Stonecutters' Union addressed the Speaker in support of the memorial. Mr. McGuire urged the selection of Representative Gardner of New Jersey as Chairman of the Committee on Labor. Mr. Duncan referred to the difficulty the Federation found in securing the enforcement of the Eight-Hour law, the Department of Justice, he said being the most active and vigilant opponent. They pleaded for some expression by the present Congress of its interest in the welfare of the laboring man. President Compers said the committee did not ask action to-morrow nor next week, nor in antagonism of other interests, but it did ask legislation before the expiration of the term of Congress. He suggested relief in the matter of the Eight-Hour law and a greater retriction of immigration.

Mr. Reed, in reply, spoke with great carnestness and with the apparent approval of those who listened. He expressed satisfaction with the tone of moderation and reasonableness with which his visitors had spoken and expressed his deep interest in the matter. It was necessary,

which his visitors had spoken and expressed his deep interest in the matter. It was necessary, in view of public exigencies, that the legislative team should be driven tandem, not abreast; that one thing, the passage of the Tariff bill, should be first secured. Until that was accomplished nothing else would be undertaken. "And you can aid in that," he said, "by so directing public opinion that it will tend to overcome the inertia of a body of very estimable citizens who have to pass upon that measure."

The history of the world proved, Mr. Reed continued, that progress in the amelioration of the condition under which mankind exists proceeded very slowly. In the matter of the length of a day's work, comparatively rapid advancement had been made. He could remember within his own experience when twelve bours was the minimum of work expected of a man. The humanitarian idea had permeated factory life in England very slowly, considering the great minds that had been devoted to it. But there were great minds also if not opposed, at least in different to it. Cobden and Bright had not voted for it. Its success was due to Shaftesbury, derided and held in scorn at lirst. He was glad to note what had been said regarding the policy of the Federation. Violence made no progress, because there was always its reaction, and the cause was lost in the horror occasioned by the shedding of blood.

In closing, the Speaker said that he would take into consideration the suggestion of the committee regarding the appointment of Mr. Gardner as Chairman of the Committee on Labor, as he would that of any other body of citizens. But in making these selections he had to be guided by what he deemed to be the sense of the whole House and in the light of other interests.

This closed the interview. The council concluded its labors to-night and adjourned.

SENATE RULES ATTACKED.

fason of Illinois Wants to Change Them S That the Majority Can Do Business.

WASHINGTON, April 21.-The monotony of the Senate was interrupted to-day by an attack upon its rules made by Mr. Mason (Rep., Ill.). He had offered a resolution yesterday for an amendment of the rules so as to provide for limitation of debate and for ordering the pre vious question. When it was taken up to-day he made his maiden speech. The Senate, he said, instead of being the great

assembly which Senators imagined it to be, was practically the only legislative body in the country where the minority, not the majority, transacted the public business. Referring to the Tariff bill as a measure in which the majority will have to yield to the minority, he said that the business interests of the country were in doubt and trembling on the very verge of espondency and Democracy. The Arbitratio Treaty he gave as another illustration. The senate was in the same condition on that great question as it was on all other questions, the minority deciding whether the treaty should be ratified or not. The Cuban matter, "handed down from Grover the second to the last and to this Congress," was another instance of the

this Congress," was another instance or the same kind.

"Action upon it," he said, "is delayed. Murder is committed on our very doorsteps, and we look each other in the face and say. 'Am I my brother's keeper!' The Senator from Alabama (Mr. Morgan) knows that there is a majority of this body committed to the doctrine of recognizing belligerent rights in Cuba; but whatever may be our desire or wish, the minority, and not the majority, controls the action of this body. I have offered my resolution in good faith, so as to call attention to one of the ancient barnacles. I would not scuttle the ship, but I would like to put her in dry dock long enough to have her bottom scraped, so that she can sail and transact withits husiness. Senators all say that they are put her in dry dock long enough to have her bottom scraped, so that she can sail and transact public business. Senators all say that they are in favor of the change. Individually they are all for it. Let us see how they are collectively."

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) said that there was very little likelihood of the Committee on Rules acting soon on the resolution, as its Chairman (Mr. Aldrich) was engaged day and night in the preparation of the Tariff bill. He spoke with some bitterness of manner of another parliamentary body (referring to the House of Representatives) that took three days recesses in order to gain time for its members to make attacks upon the Senate for not attending to business. [Laughter.]

Mr. Gorman (Dem., Md.) moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on Rules.

Mr. Mason said that he preferred to have the resolution acted upon directly, and he demanded the yeas and nays.

Mr. Gorman's motion was agreed to—yeas, 32; nays, 24.

Mr. Hear then moved to discharge the Com-

Mr. Gorman's motion was agreed to—yeas, 32; nays, 24.

Mr. Hoar then moved to discharge the Committee on Ruies from two resolutions of his on the same subject, offered on March 19 last. That motion went over till to-morrow.

A petition of merchants and commercial bodies of San Francisco against the abrogation of the Hawaiian treaty was presented by Mr. Perkins (Rep., Cal.), and one in favor of its abrogation by Mr. Morrill (Rep., Vt.). Mr. Morgan's amendment appropriating \$50,000 for the improvement of Pearl harbor, Hawaii, was reported favorably from the Committee on Foreign Relations.

tions.

The invitation to the Senate to be present at the Grant ceremonies in New York and to take part in the exercises was accepted, on motion of Mr. Hawley (Rep., Conn.), and a committee of fifteen Senators to represent the Senate on that occasion was ordered to be appointed by the Vice-President.

Vice-President.

A bill appropriating \$350,151 to reimburso the heirs of the late John Roach, the shipbuilder, for labor, material, &c., due to change of plans by the Navy Department in the construction of the cruisers Chicago. Boston, and Atlanta, was favorably reported to the Senate and placed on the calendar. This bill has been before Congress for many years, but has failed either to pass the House or to receive the signature of the President.

VAN COTT'S NOMINATION HUNG UP. It May Not He Confirmed Until the Vacancie

in the Post Office Committee Are Filled. WASHINGTON, April 21.-The nomination of Cornelius Van Cott to be Postmaster at Nev York, which was sent to the Senate yesterday. was to-day referred, together with some twenty five other Postmasters sent in at the same time to the Committee of Post Offices and Post Roads Unless the Democrats change their plan of ob jecting to the reporting of nominations by this

committee, Mr. Van Cott's confirmation will not take place for some time to come.

The committee is now without Democratic representation, and objection was made in executive session to-day to the reporting of any of the seventy-five nominations already before the committee until the committee vacancies have beer, filled. The outlook for committee reorganization is not very promising, as the Republicans are not making much progress with their party associates in the ratification of the agreement reached with the Democratic steering committee.

The nomination of Third Assistant Postmaster-General John A. Merritt, which went to the same committee, was confirmed because it is especially desirable to complete the reorganization of the Post Office Department as early as possible.

ommittee, Mr. Van Cott's confirmation will not

ROOSEVELT IN CHARGE. He Runs the Navy Department in the Absence

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Secretary Long went

to Boston to-day and left Assistant Secretary Roosevelt in charge of the Navy Department. Some formalities had to be gone through to give Mr. Roosevelt authority to act in the Secretary's absence, and Mr. Long signed the necessary papers without a tremor. He did not appear to be the least worried about letting Mr. Roo velt run things. Naval officers who brought public documents to the acting Secretary for his signature this afternoon, or who had other business with him, say he does business at a forced-draught and twin-screw rate. Secretary Long will not be back in Washington until after the Grant momorial coremonies. BRUNETIERE ON POETRY.

CRITIC'S DUTIES DESCRIBED BY THE LEADING FRENCH CRITIC. Piret of Pive Lectures by the Editor of the

Bevue des Deux Mondes on French Litera-ture-The Revolt Against Romanticism-The Paranesian Movement - Symbolists. An audience that nearly filled the floor of the Lenox Lyceum and overflowed into the boxes and galleries greeted M. Ferdinand Brunetière of the Académic Française yesterday afternoon at the first of the five lectures on the French literature of the last twenty-five years, delivered under the auspices of Columbia University. The many Easter bonnets made a bright showing, though fully a quarter of the audience consisted of men, the faculty of Columbia being out in full force, and many professors from colleges at a distance being present.

They came to hear the man who is at the head of French literary critics of the present day, and who, through his position as editor of the powerful Recue des Deux Mondes, wields an extraordinary influence in the literary life of Paris. The Rerue is the broad gate through which the French Academy is entered, and the editor, like St. Peter, holds the keys admitting to the "Immortals." He may not always suc ceed in getting the Rerue's candidate he can, however, usually keep an unde sirable candidate out. The Revue's influence i believed to have much to do with M. Zola's exclusion. M. Brunetière has been director or chief editor of the Rerue since the reorganiza tion in 1893, when, after the husband of Mme Buloz, the proprietor, had nearly wrecked the review financially, the chief contributors, MM. Cherbuliez, Brunetière, and others took charge of the property themselves. Before that he had been for many years the chief literary critic of the review, the successor longs intervallo of

Sainte-Beuve.
M. Brunetière is a spare, dark man of medium height, with closely cropped beard and mustache, and a rather nervous manner. He is no yet 50 years of age. He speaks in a natural conversational tone, with a clear, resonan voice that becomes somewhat shrill at times. He talks slowly and distinctly and can be under stood easily by any one who understands spoken French at all. His manner at times betray: the professor, for in addition to his other duties M. Brunetière is a professor in the Collège de France. Of course he has the Legion of Honor.

He was introduced by President Seth Low of Columbia College in a short speech in English. M. Brunetière spoke for an hour, and was followed closely by the audience, which applauded the bright things he said and ome things he led up to and left unsaid. The first lecture was on the poetry of the last twenty-five years, and though the lecturer de clared at the beginning that he should neither praise nor run down individuals, the audience ormed a pretty clear idea of what he disliked. M. Brunetière's definition of the critic's dutie

M. Brunetière's definition of the critie's duties is interesting, for he is without dispute the first of French critics, and criticism holds a higher place in French life and literature than in those of any other country.

"The critic must never follow his own tastes," said the lecturer, "and must be on the lookout against things that give him pleasure. The necessity of guarding against mere pleasure in moral matters holds good for intellectual matters, for literature and art as well. Though art and morality may not be the same thing, they are yet not entirely distinct. It is not true that there can be beautiful crimes or beautiful vices, as the Greeks of the Decadence and the Italians of the Itenaissance held. Art has a social or sociological function in assisting the development of human progress, so that the cry of art for art's sake is inhuman. Finally, the critic must have a thorough knowledge of the history of art or of literature—that is, the laboratory of the present makes we know the stand polying of the present makes we know the stand polying of the present makes we know the stand polying of the present makes we know the is, the laboratory of criticism.

edge of the history of art or of literature—that is, the laboratory of critteism. We can understand nothing of the present unless we know the past, and no amount of literary instinct can take the place of historical knowledge."

After asserting his absolute disinterestedness, that he belongs to no school, not even his own, to no party or clique, and that his judgments are only on authors of books, and not on the men. M. Brunetière began to talk of poetry.

People outside of France can form no idea of the utter contempt into which the Romantic school had fallen twenty-five years ago; of the contempt for Georges Sand and Victor Hugo, and for some of their best qualities. It was not expressed in print, for they were both high priests of democracy, but men made up for it by abuse in the cafes and parlors. Out of this contempt rose the revolt of the "Parnassians," Théodore de Banville, Leconte de Lisle, François Coppée, José de Hérédia, and Sully Prudhomme, the last four of whom entered the Academy.

M. Brunetière's short characterizations of these poets were amusing. Leconte de Lisle's verse is described precisely by marble; it is rare and precious and at the same time cold and hard; Sully Prudhomme's philosophical obscurity he compared to that of a Cowper or a Wordaworth who s'ould be steeped in the ideas of Kant and Darwin and familiar with Pasteur's experiments. The Parnassians laid down the rule that the poet should not speak of himself. This was a reaction from the practice of Victor Hugo and Alfred de Musset, who speak of nothing else. The Parnassians set forth as the essential aim

Alfred de Musset, who speak of nothing else. The Parnassians set forth as the essential aim of art the institution of Nature and History. Both in poetry and story telling they must repeat what nature represents, without additions, like the photographer. They made of form a first essential.

They are distinguished from the naturalistic school in that they have tried to fix what is persential.

like the photographer. They made of form a first essential.

They are distinguished from the naturalistic school in that they have tried to fix what is permanent in nature rather than what is fleeting. Theodore de Banville carried out the theories in verse, as Gustave Flaubert did in romance and Gustave Courbet in painting. They are opposed not only to the romantics, but to a generation of young poets that has arisen since. These say, rightly enough, the invitation of Nature cannot be the only object of art, because there are arts which do not place that object as an ideal—for instance, architecture and music. That to restrict him to nature is undue restraint on a poet, for it leaves out the deepest, most intimate and delicate emotions of man, as well as the whole domain of dreams.

timate and delicate emotions of man, as well as the whole domain of dreams.

The opponents of the theory of art for art's sake call themselves symbolists and spring from different tendencies—Baudelaireism, Wagnerism, and setheticism. The last originated with John Ruskin, who, though not much read in France, has exerted influence through Dante, Gabriel, Rossette, and Burne-Jones, It is a distinct English influence. Wagnerism seems to have arisen from the tendency of the century to use metaphors from music in describing literary works, both in England and France. In the seventeenth century the fashion was for architectural epithets, in the eighteenth the adjectives were taken from paintings; our century has turned to musical.

mbsic. Poets became less poetical and more "musical."

With Baudelaire, whose influence is so great among young authors, M. Brunetière seemed to have no patience. He called him "the most corrupt of minds," and pointed out that his contemporaries did not think very highly of him. He devised the theory of the intimate relations of form, color, and sound.

"When you feel a sensation transform it into some form of comparison. If you furnish the key to explain it, it is mere poetry; if you do not furnish the key, so that one can tell what it means, that is symbolism."

In this way Baudelaire is the spiritual father of Stephane Mailarmé, and by being the first to mingle ideas of debauchery with those of religion, he is the intellectual ancestor of Paul Verlaine.

laine.
The names of the liatest poets M. Brunctière held back. "They are very young; they haven't done much; perhaps they will do better. The strange thing is that they are Belgiaus, Greeks. Poles, Americans, who are trying to teach Frenchmen how they should use the French language, and what their rules of pressoly and rhyme should be." Verlaine, a Belgian, began as a Parnassian, but fell back into romanticism again.

again.

M. Brunetière read selections from several of the poets he mentioned. His fairness was shown in the selection of poems of Georges Rodenbach and Paul Verlaine, which seemed to interest the audience much more than those of Coppée and José de Hérédia. The next lecture on Friday will be on the historical writing of the period.

HAVEMEYER WANTED AS A WITNESS His Testimony Needed in the Trial of the Men Charged with Stenling Documents

WASHINGTON, April 21.-District Attorney Harry E. Davis is very auxious to secure the presence of Mr. W. E. Havemeyer of New York as a witness in the cases against Lewis McK. Turner and Phillip McElhone, who are charged with stealing a large number of documents from the Congressional Library and selling them to New York and Philadelphia collectors, Mr. Havemeyer bought several pieces from the parties involved, and would therefore be valuable as a witness, but he is wanted especially just at present, as McElhone's defence will be that he was an innocent party in the transaction and

was an innocent party in the transaction and that he did not know that the documents were stolen. Mr. Davis hopes to establish by Mr. Havemeyer's testimony that both parties negotiated with him.

The case was set for to-day, and would have come up before Judge Hradley but for the absence of this witness. Mr. Davis said he was of the opinion that Mr. Havemeyer was avoiding the service of the subpona, but that he would bring him here if it were possible for the New York police to locate him and serve the process. The case has gone over until to-morrow, and it may not be heard until Friday.



GETS HIS 100,000 ACRES.

injor Carlisle Wins a Big Victory in a Bir puted Alabama Land Case.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 21.-By a decision in the United States Court of Appeals at New Orleans to-day Major Hugh Carlisle of Gunters ville, Ala., was put into possession of 100,000 acres of the best farm and timber land in Alabama, lying in the counties of Blount, Cullman Marshall, Etowah, and De Kalb. There are 11,000 tenants on the property, and it is said to e worth several millions of dollars. Twenty oe worth several millions of collars. Awaityflive years ago a railroad was constructed from
Guntersville, Ala., to Gadaden, Ala., a distance
of about fifty miles. Major Carlisle was the
contractor who did the constructing work.
When the road was completed the company was
out of funds, and its lands, consisting of the
hundred housand acres in question, which had
been deeded to the railroad company as a bonus,
were given to Major Carlisle in payment of his
debt.

been decace to Major Carlisle in payment were given to Major Carlisle in payment debt. The United States disputed Major Carlisle's title under the forfeiture act and got possession of the property. Since that time it has been in of the property. Since that time it has been in litigation. In addition to the land back reni litigation. In addition to the land back reni amounting to an enormous sum is due Majo Carlisle. The decision makes him by long odd the wealthiest land owner in Alabama.

THE ERICSSON BREAKS AGAIN. serious Mishap Up the Sound to One of the Torpedo Boat's Engines.

The torpedo boat Ericsson is in trouble once more. On a run up Long Island Sound from the navy yard on Tuesday the second interme diate valve blew out. The valve of the adjacent low pressure engine followed, and the two togeth er dropped and spread or twisted the link at the bottom. Then the entire engine room parapher nalia seemed to break loose. The eccentric rods were bent and the oil tubes badly twisted. Passed Assistant Engineer Koester, in charge, by clearheaded, swift work, prevented further damage The torpedo boat steamed back to Brooklyr with only one engine working. The accident is inexplicable, as the engine was making 300 rev nexplicable, as the engine was making 300 revolutions continuously previous to the accident, and broke down when making only 250.

Naval engineers are of the opinion that the bad luck of the Ericsson is due to the peculiarities of Western methods of construction. One of them said yesterday: "Populists had something to do with her construction, and the ghosts of their whiskers will be tangled in her machinery to the end of time."

ANNAPOLIS READY FOR TRIAL.

The Little Gunboat Anchers off Bridgepot

Preparatory to To-Day's Test. BRIDGEPORT, Conn., April 21.-The new composite gunboat Annapolis anchored off this port to-day after a trip from Lewis Nixon's shipyard at Elizabethport, N. J. She will have her of ficial trial to-morrow in the Sound. She left the Nixon dock at 7 A. M., with Capt. Soley, the superintending engineer of the Nixon yard. in command. There was some delay in New York bay while the steam steering gear was adjusted. The time of the trip, including the delay, was 54 hours for the total run of 622 miles. The horse power developed was 1.168; only 800 will be required. The contractor is required to produce a speed of twelve knots, with heavy penalties for deficiency and no premium for excess. On the way up the Annapolis made 12.7 knots an hour over a measured course of twenty-two

No More Chinese to Be Admitted. WASHINGTON, April 21 .- Attorney-General McKenna has rendered an opinion that the joint resolution of Congress for the admission to the country of Chinese under contract to take part in the Celestial exhibit at the Nashville Exposition does not let down the bars to all Chines who claim they are going to Nashville. Last week a party of 179 was allowed entry and the Secretary of the Treasury was doubtful as to his power to keep out others who might come. He received a telegram to-day that a batch of 114 more had reached Port Townsend on the way to Nash-tille. In view of the Attorney-General's decision and the statement of the exhibition and the statement of the exhibition required, admittance will be refused all except

Nominations by the President.

Washington, April 21.-The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations: Thomas S. Harrison of Pennsylvania, to be agent and Consul-General at Cairo, Egypt. James A. Smith of Vermont, to be Consul at Leg-horn, Italy. William Heimke of New York, to be Second Secre-tary of Legation at the City of Mexico. Charles H. Smith, to be Surveyor of Customs at St. Louis. The Senate has confirmed the nomination of John A. Merritt of New York to be Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

Battle Ship Oregon's Injuries Not Serious.

WASHINGTON, April 21.-Constructor Cappe telegraphed the Navy Department from Breme ton, Wash., to-day that the injuries to the Oregon were not serious. The greatest indenta-tion in her hull is three inches, and the repair will cost between \$1,500 and \$2,000 only. She is able to make a long voyage in her present condition.

Used Park Funds to Save His Hank CHICAGO, April 21 .- E. S. Dreyer, by his own

admissions yesterday afternoon before Frank L. Wean, the special master of the Federal Court, acknowledged that he began to apply the West Side Park funds to pay the indebtedness of the banking firm of E. S. Dreyer & Co. the of the banking firm of E. S. Dreyer & Co. the same day that he received the funds of the Park Board from his predecessor, Fred M. Blount, On April 13, 1894, Mr. Dreyer received from Mr. Blount a check for \$249,024, and he deposited it in the National Bank of Illinois to the credit of E. S. Dreyer & Co. The next day he drew \$199,024 against this and placed it to his credit as West Park Board Treasurer.

Boundary Treaty Between Great Britain and

CITY OF MEXICO, April 21.-The treaty be tween Great Britain and Mexico, settling the boundary line between this country and the colony of Belize, or British Honduras, has passed the Senate in secret session by a vote of 37 to 7. This treaty was concluded three years ago between the Hon. Ignacio Mariscal, Secretary of Foreign Relations of the Mexican Government, and Sir Spencer St. John, then British Minister at this capital.

Mexico Looking for Warships.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 21 .- A Mexican naval commission is now in England with a view to the purchase of warships for the Government. The commission consists of Capt. Manuel Azueta, Lieut. Eduardo Oliver, and Engineer Fernandez Varela, accompanied by Capt. Por-frio Diaz, son of the President, now studying in England. They visited the Glasgow shipyards at Clyde Hank and the Armstrong works at Elawick, near Newcastle. The Mexicans also at Ciyde Bank and Elswick, near New visifed Edinburgh.

Kitchen Furnishing COOKING UTENSILS, MOULDS,

CUTLERY, CROCKERY, AND GLASS, REFRIGERATORS,
HOUSECLEANING ARTICLES.



HARD FIGHTING IN CUBA. A GREAT VICTORY FOR THE PA-TRIOTS IN PUERTO PRINCIPE.

After a Series of Fights, Continuing Several Days, Col. Rizo's Defeated Army Gets Back to Puerto Principe City-About 800 Spanfards Were Killed by Victorious Cubant HAVANA, via Key West, April 21 .- The corre spondent of THE SUN at Puerto Principe city sends news of severe fighting, which lasted ter days, between the Spanish columns of Cols. Rizo and Cruz Gonzalez and several bands of insur gonts numbering about 2,000 men

On the morning of April 2 Col. Rizo, at the es-

tates Las Delicias and Corral de Rojas, near Puerto Principe, met a strong force of insur gents, which fired several volleys on his colum He ordered a detachment of his cavalry to make dank movement on the west side of Las De licias, with the design of surrounding the er emy; but the detachment was suddenly checked by another Cuban force ambushed on the bor ders of that estate, and it was forced to retire, again joining the main body of the Spanlards. The Spanish commander then marched to neighboring estate called El Silencio, and there in a better position, he withstood the fire of the insurgents all day, answering their volleys with the Spanish new improved rifles. At night the aring ended, and the insurgents retired to Los Caciques, a small village a half mile from El

On April 3 at noon the Spanish reached Los Caciques, and after two hours of constant firing on both sides the insurgents retired again, this time to the estate La Esperanza, which is about six miles from Puerto Principe.
Encouraged by his success, Col. Rizo marched

on La Esperanza also, reaching it about 5 P. M., and opening a sharp fire on the Cubana. But there he met with dire defeat. The further he advanced into the estate the

ore numerous he found the Cubans, who were firing on his column from all sides. He attempted to dislodge one of their detachments from a hill by a bayonet charge, but his infantry was repulsed with heavy loss. To escape utter destruction the Spaniards formed a square, seeing that the cavalry force of the insurgents had been considerably reinforced. In this position the Cubans surrounded the

Spaniards, who answered the Cuban fire on all sides. Night came on and neither army could see the other, but the fight did not stop. contrary, the insurgents increased their volleys, The distance between the front lines of each force was only fifty paces. All night they kent exchanging verbal abuse, While at the same time bullets were flying.

At dawn on April 4 Col. Rizo succeeded in breaking the Cuban lines and escaping to the estate of Los Cocos. The Cubans followed him through that estate and the estates of Corral de Rojas, Las Delicias, and Guayabo. The Spanish rear guard answered the Cuban fire until the Guayabo estate was reached, but there it was dispersed and the main body of the column had to face about to resist a new attack.

The Spaniards were then very tired, and they had lost 300 men. Until the evening of April 7. notwithstanding their exhaustion, they fought brayely in Guayabo, but then their ammunition was exhausted, and, harassed on all sides, they broke and fled to the estate Los Botones, where fortunately for them, they met a fresh column ommanded by Col. Cruz Gonzalez.

Of the column of Col. Rizo, which numbered 1,500 men when it started from Puerto Principe, only 1,000 soldiers, panic-stricken and exhausted, entered Los Botones. The column of Col. Cruz Gonzalez numbered 2,000 men, including 500 cavalry. The Cubans continued the attack and then the Spaniards took the road to Puerto Principe, Col. Cruz Gonzalez at the rear protecting the troops of Col. Rizo. The march vas slow, and nearly every hour the Spaniards had to stop to defend themselves in hand to hand fights. At last they entered Puerto Principe on April 12, totally defeated, after leaving 800 killed along their route.

Sufferings of Destitute Working People in the

MADRID, April 21.-Widespread distress continues among the thousands of unemployed men and women in the south of Spain. A large gathering of idle workingmen, with their wives and children, assembled at Lucena vesterday and clamored for bread. The authorities were powerless to assist them, and the crowd were compelled to disperse as hungry as they came,

SPANISH ATROCITIES. An American Tells of the Fearful Scenes H

WORCESTER, Mass., April 21.-A letter has

just been received here by Lawyer Paul Bronner from William Fair of Worcester, written at Jucaro, Puerto Principe, Cuba, inside the insurgent lines, and dated April 5. Mr. Fair repre sents a mercantile agency, and left here late in February for Washington and Baltimore, and expected to go to Cuba before his return. In his

"I am down in the heart of the fighting. The Cubans have the best of it all through, but, of course, suffer great hardships. The entire east end of the island is absolutely controlled by them, and most of the provinces of Santa Clare and Pinar del Rio, besides Havana itself, may fall any day.

"The much-talked-of Jucaro-Moron trocha, built at enormous expense by the Spanish and well armed with cannon and protected by troops, is soft for the insurgents. They pass it at will, blow up the forts with dynamite and make short work of any Spanish troops in the section. A few days ago I witnessed a battle be-

section. A few days ago I witnessed a battle between 800 Cubans and two forts protected by 1,000 Spanish troops. It took the insurcents less than thirty minutes to take them, and they captured all the arms and cannon.

"Of course war is terrible. I see the bodies of men, women, and children brought in that have been murdered by the Spanish soldiers. Their fiendish deeds are too awful to mention. I saw last week three beautiful little Cuban girls, aged 8, 6, and 4 years; their mother, a woman of about 30 years, and two old women, possibly 60 years, all in one heap, their throats cut from ear to ear, and the women and oldest girl had been assaulted. This was done by soldiers of Gen. Weyler white marching through the district. Their war seems to be on women and children. When they need a body of Cuban troops they scarcely wait to light, but throw down their arms and run.

"I evect to leave soon for the porther a

scarcely wait to fight, but throw down their arms and run.

"I expect to leave soon for the north on a steamer we are expecting loaded with arms. We hear she got away for this place several days ago. This is a beautiful climate, warm and mild as can be. A cool ocean breeze at night; fruit, flowers, and fish are plentiful, and nature seems to have outdone itself in creating this beautiful island, and I sincerely hope it will gain its freedom.

"Thave met Gen. Maximo Gomez, Commander, in-Chief of the army, also the Cuban President, Salvador Claneros Betancourt, I met them at the Cuban capital in the mountains in Cammaney province. I found them men among men. They are surrounded by a strong force of Cuban solders and are making dynamite and gunpowder. They have a large hospital and are governing the section under their control better than ever the Spanish did."

The Bermuda in Samana.

WASHINGTON, April 21 .- The Navy Depart ment has information that the filibustering steamer Bermuda reached Samana Bay, San Domingo, yesterday. All the naval vessels and revenue cutters engaged in watching for the steamer along the Florida coast nave been with-drawn from that duty. According to the depart-ment's advices the Bermuda has a cargo of arms and other munitions of war, but no men to land them, and a close lookout will be kept for any expeditionary force that may attempt to leave this country for Samana Bay.

The EVEREIT PIANO.

ABSOLUTELY UNSURPASSED. Possessing many original features of great merit. The MARVELECUS PLECTRAPHONE produce ARTISTIC CASES

When 13-year-old Patsy Ryan of 336 Eas RARE WOODS. Thirty-fourth street tried to stop the fight be-Over 23,000 sold. Seven years warranty. New Plauss Hented. Over 18,000 sold. Seven years warranty.

New Pisause Eleuted.

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AN ARCHBISHOP'S JUBILEE. NEARLY 50,000 MEN PARADE AT

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Our Fashion Cards mailed on request.

REVILED BY FELLOW GREEKS.

Two Immigrants Spurged for Leaving Their

Two Greek immigrants landed at Ellis Islan

Obdam. They were taken in an express wago

Dr. Frank Abbott, who died suddenly at his

from one the oldest and best known families

in New England, his ancestors having emp

grated to this country in 1680. He received his

early education from the schools in his native

own, and when 20 years old became a student

sany of which he was President that the Metro-solitan Traction Company got the right of way ip Lexincton avenue. His wife and two sons urvive him. Dr. Stephen Kelly is Vice-Presi-lent of the Fitth National Bank and Richard B. Kelly is a lawyer at 237 Broadway.

ago, and several years later accepted the pastorate of the United Pressysterian Church in Cambridge, From 1862 to 1863 he was chaplain in the 123d New York Regiment. Since the war he has been a special favorite of the Grand Army of the Republic, and a camp of Sons of Veterans at Granville bears his name.

Seven Children Bitten by a Mad Dog.

Cincago, April 21. Seven children were bit-

on by a mad dog yesterday near Austin avenue

and North Lincoln street. The dag was pursued

Bundy's Alternate to Anampolis Is White.

CINCINNATI, April 21.-The official announce

nent was received here to-day of Congressman

Shattue's appointment of William Bailey Pog-arry, white, as alternate cadet to Annapolis, Many now believe that Fogoriy and not Bundy the concred had, will go to the Naval Academy

Girl Strikers Sarrender.

ONEIDA, April 21.-The silk workers' strike a

nonths, is ended. The girls were literally starve

two therrill, which has been in progress nearly two

out, they say, and yestersky they all returned o work, having accepted the 10 per cent, reduc-

Crushed Under a Top of Rock.

Ernest Speck, 35 years old, a gravefligger in Grove Cemetery, Ozone Park, L. I., was crushed

o death under a ton of rock which slid down

while he and two other men were digging son! from the bank of the Huffman Bouleval yes, terday. Speck s commands were buried in sand to their waists, but were not much huri. They dug Speck out alive, but he died before a doctor reached him.

Cut Bites Through a Hoy's Shees.

At the expiration of his pupilage he moved

in the office of a dental surgeon at Oneida, N

NIGHT IN PHILADELPHIA. Being manufacturers of the highest class, we give the most minute attention to every de-

In Imposing Demonstration in Honor of Archbishop Ryan of That City-Visiting Prelated Surprised by the Enthusiasm of the People -Religious Exercises Earlier in the Bay. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 21.-About 50,000

goods. Our prices prove our men marched in procession to-night over Broad ability for supplying the best street, the city's great thoroughfare, in honor of the silver jubilce of Archbishop Ryan. It was one of the finest parades ever witnessed in the Men's Suits between \$10.00 & \$28.00, city. Archbishop Corrigan of New York said that he had never seen anything like it. Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore said such a demonstration had never occurred before in America. Every Catholic parish within the archdiocese Our Nickwear show of Puffs, Tecks, of Philadelphia was represented, and they had Four-in-Hands, Imperials and Ascots, at mong them some descendants of the Revolution-50c., \$1 & \$1.50, comer'se the best taste in ary times. One thousand men were headed by Robert J. Barry, a descendant of Commodore Barry, whose remains sleep in St. Mary's Ceme-Driving, Dress and Street Gloves, \$1, tery. Elsewhere in the line was the nephew of Charles Stewart Parnell. Further on was the son of the silver-tongued orator, Daviel Dougherty. The men started to march at 9 o'clock. and they were marching long after midnight. CARHART & CO. The Archbishop was visibly affected by the demonstration. Cardinal Gibbons said to him at one stage of the parade:

What do you think of this?' "America for the free and freedom for Amer-ica in every respect," was the Archbishop's 265 & 267 Broadway, below Chambers St.

Those are my sentiments, but, your Grace, I would like to add America nationalized," said

the Cardinal. Aside from this great night demonstration

here was the imposing ceremonial in the cathedral during the morning. Nearly all the leading prelates of the United States were present. The resterday from the Holland-American steamship to 7 Chatham square, where they were greeted lerisively by their countrymen, who told them that they ought to be ashamed of themselves for

gral during the morning. Nearly all the leading prelates of the United States were present. The mass did not begin until 9 o'clock, and at that hour the great cathedral was crowded. When the procession started the altar boys from the Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo, where many Catholic priests of America are graduated, were first in line. Then came a large number of Agustinian friars and a few monks.

Following were the Hishops, Archbishops, and the Cardinal. The purple robes of Archbishop Ryan, the train of Mgr. Martinelli, and the long robes of Cardinal Gibbons were each borne by acolytes. Mgr. Martinelli showed his fervency in the ceremony by kissing the ring of the Archbishop before the actual church celebration. Following these came Archbishops Elder of Cincinnati, Fechan of Chicago, Carrigan of New York, and Kain of St. Louis. Then there were Bishops McQuaid of Rochester, Wigger of Newark. Thelan of Phitsburg, Horstmann of Checand, Farley of New York, O'Hara of Scrauton, Hoban, auxiliary to Bishop O'Hara, and Prendergast, auxiliary to Archbishop Ryan. As the head of the procession reached the altar, thousands of electric lights in the edifice burst into flame.

Cardinal Gibbons, occupied the emisconal that they ought to be ashamed of themselves for leaving their fatherland when it was in need of them. They were forced by taunts and threats of personal injury to, seek refuge at the head-quarters of the Greeks at 23 Hoosevelt street. They could not stand the rough treatment they received there, and returned to Ellis Island. War had not been declared when they left Greece. They said that they would rather go back than bear the insults of their countrymen. louse, 22 West Fortieth street, on Tuesday aight of heart disease, was born at Shapleigh, York county, Me., on Sept. 5, 1836, and came

sands of ciectric lights in the came of states and flame.

Cardinal Gibbons occupied the episcopal throne. On the epistle side of the altar another throne had been creeted for Mgr. Martinelli, around which hung the Papal colors. The clerky, except those in immediate attendance on the mass, were seated in an immense arch known as the Blessed Virgin's Altar. The building was packed, and the doors had to be closed by public direction before the ceremonics were properly under way. At the conclusion of the create Archibishon Hennesser delivered the

Y. At the expiration of his pupilare he moved to Johnstown, N. Y., and practised his profession for several years. In 1862 he served a few months in the army, and at the beginning of the following year moved to this city. Here he strended the lectures in the medical department of the University of the City of New York, from which he was graduated in due time with the degree of M. D. When the New York College of Dentistry was organized in 1866, he was appointed as clinical instructor, and two years later was made professor and trustee of that institution. In 1867 he established the infirmany connected with this college and was cleeted its superintendent. He was chosen Dean of the faculty in 1869, which place he held up to the time of his death. Dr. Abbott was a member of the County Medical Society, the Academy of Medicine, the American Dentist Association, the Academy of Sciences, the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, the American Geographical Society, the New England Society, the American Museum of Art, the University Club and several charitable organizations. He leaves a widow and three children. Dr. Abbott will be buried at Johnstown. closed by public direction before the ceremonias were properly under way. At the conclusion of the credo Archbishop Hennessey delivered the jublice sermon. He made especial mention of Archbishop Ryan's gift of oratory. He is known as the Church's foremost pulpit orator.

The conclusion of the ceremony was followed by an address to the Archbishop by the clergy of the diocese and another by the laity. To these addresses the Archbishop replied gracefully. Other exercises of the day, held at the Academy of Music, included an address on the part of the prelates, made by Archbishop Corrigan of New York, and the presentation of a framed memorial from the parish of Thurles, Ireland, Archbishop Ityan's birthplace, which accompanied a pot of green shamrock from the sol of his old home.

U. S. TO SUE DES BRISAY & ALLEN. A New Turn in the New Famous Custom House

Altered Entries Case. United States District Attorney Macfarlane empleted yesterday the investigation of the alleged altered customs entries of Des Brisay & and three children. It, Abbott will be buried at Johnstown.

Richard Kelly, President of the Fifth National Bank, at Third avenue and Twenty-third street, is dead, at the age of 76 years, in his home at 3 East Seventy-third street. He began life in Westchester county, engaging in various enterprises, accumulating wealth. Several years ago he served as a Police Justice in this city. Other appointments in the municipal service and some at Washington were offered to him, but declined. He founded the Fifth National Bank thirty years ago. Mr. Kelly was one of the irist members of the Union League Club. He was at one time an engineer in the New York Volunteer Fire Department. He always was interested in street railroads, and it was from a company of which he was President that the Metropolitan Traction Company get the right of way Allen, Custom House brokers at 15 William street. This investigation was directed by Charles S. Hamlin a few days before he retired as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. Collecor Kilbreth thereupon forwarded to Mr. Macfarlane alleged altered entries which were orig-inally in the name of Richard Jackson, and of which the firm of Des Brisay & Allen apparently had knowledge. Des Brisay & Allen were very angry at the new turn of affairs.

United States District Attorney Macfarlane eported to Collector Kilbreth yesterday that he had made an exhaustive investigation of the charge, and on the complaint of the Collector, which was quickly forthcoming, Mr. Macfarlane began proceedings to compel the firm to pay a fine of \$2,000 each for two wrongfully altered

Kelly is a lawyer at 237 Broadway.

William J. bell, an old and wealthy citizen of Port Jervis, died on Tuesday of heart failure, aged 86 years. He was born in Piermont, N. Y., and was a son of John and Hannah Bell, whose ancestors came to this country from Holland, and were early settlers of Rockland county. Two of his ancestors were officers in the Revolutionary war. Mr. Bell was in his carrier years a noted taxidermist, and with his brother John mounted and cased the birds for museums in New York city, Philadelphis, Albany, Baltimore, and Boston, one of these being Peale's Museum in New York city. He also fitted up with birds the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia, Mr. Bell was twice married, his second wife being a sister of the noted Abolitionist, Gerritt Smith. His wife died a few years ago. customs entries. The ground on which Mr. Macfarlane ceeding is furnished by the United States Treas ury regulations, which make it punishable by fine and technical arrest for persons who attempt to secure from the Government rebates on false customs entries. If the offenders are discovered within three years they can be prose-cuted criminally, but the present case comes under the six years' statute of limitation, which provides only for fines and technical arrest. The Des Brisay & Allen case has become one Gerritt Smith. His wife died a few years ago. Three children survive.

The Rev. Henry Gordon, D. D., for a half century pastor of a United Presbyterian church in Cambridge, N. Y., died yesterday. He was born in county Meath, Ireland, about seventy years ago, and was educated in Trinity College, Dublin. He came to America about forty-five years ago, and saveral years have and saveral years large.

The Des Brisay & Allen case has become one of the most famous in the recent history of the New York Custom House. A little over a year ago Collector Kilbreth declined to reissue a Custom House license to the firm on the ground that they had attempted to obtain from the Government wrongful rebates on tin which was used for cans in shipping goods out of the country. Des Brisay & Allen were very penitent at the time, and later on Collector Kilbreth restored their license on the understanding that the firm was not to ask for rebates on the altered customs entries.

Things ran along smoothly until shortly before the inauguration of President McKinley. Then Joseph H. Allen, without the knowledge of his lawyer, Charles A. Hess, wrote a stinging letter to the Treasury Department, pitching into Collector Kilbreth and declaring that his firm had done no more than other firms had been allow to

at Granville bears his name.

John Dunning Wood, Postmaster at Mechanicstown, Orange county, is dead in his 69th year. His grandfather, John Wood, was one of Gen, George Washington's minute men and his father served in the war of 1812. Mr. Wood was captain in the 168th New York Infantry in the late civil war and participated in many important engagements. He was made Colonel of the 191st New York Regiment. He was Justice of Sessions of Orange county two terms. Six children survive.

Cant. William H. Smith, aged 45 years died in lector Kilbreth and declaring that his firm had done no more than other firms had been allow to do. Collector Kilbreth refuted the statements of Mr. Allen in a communication to the Treasury Department, and it was then time to fire the second barrel at Des Brisay & Allen, and this Collector Kilbreth did when, by direction of Mr. Hamiln, he laid the Richard Jackson entries before United States District Attorney Macfarlane. All this time Des Brisay & Allen had for their warmest supporter and advocate Chief Clark J. C. Sage of the drawback division of the Nayal Office.

children survive.

Capt, William H. Smith, aged 45 years, died in Newburg yesterday. He was superintendent of Laffin & Rami's powder works for twenty years, was at one time Captain of the Tenth Separate Company, and had been an Aderman and President of the City Water Commissioners. He leaves a widow, formerly Miss Mary Booth of Kingston, and three children.

Eliza F. Cohen, the wife of Coleman H. Cohen, and a slater of Congressman Israel F. Flacher, died on Tuesday at her home, 81 Arlington avenue, Brooklyn, acod 51 years. She was connected with nearly all of the Hebraw benevolent organizations in that city. Clerk J. C. Sage of the drawback division of the Naval Offlice.

United States District Attorney Macfarlane will now take steps to compet the firm to pay fines amounting to \$4,000. The result of the in-vestication is considered a triumph for Collec-tor Kilbreth, but what explanating Chief Clerk Sage can give for his conduct in supporting Des Brisay & Allen was one of the conundrums asked at the New York Custom House yester-day. The Bowman Claims Again Before Congress WASHINGTON, April 21.-Mr. Mahon of Penns sylvania, Chairman of the Committee on Claims n the last Congress, to-day introduced in the House the bill to pay the amounts of money found to be due certain persons by the Court of Chains under the Fourth of July and Bowman acts. The total is about \$350,000, and it was the insertion of these items in the Deficiency Appropriation bill by the Senate in the closing hours of the last Congress which prevented that bill from becoming a law. are:
Nellie Farley, 10 years old: Laura Larsen, 10 years old: George Arthur, 6 years old: Herbert Arthur, 4 years old: Minnie Lim, 9 years old: Wille O'Comor, 12 years old: Thomas Kane, 7

Payments of duties on sugar imports yesterday were very large, aggregating \$221,000 The total customs receipts for the day amounted to \$673,953.07.

THE LARGE STORES ALL HAVE IT!

Caterers, Butchers, Grocers,

Marketmen, Dairymen have it. The Theatres and Hotels have it. Livery Stables, Ticket and Express Offices have it. Almost all Druggists, many Physicians, the Police and Fire Departments have it. Then, why be with-

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